

October 29, 1979

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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I urge enactment of this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time, and I have no requests for time.

Mrs. SPELLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. SPELLMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2583, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. SPELLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
ACT OF 1979

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 24), to improve budget management and expenditure control by revising certain provisions relating to the Comptroller General and the Inspectors General of the Departments of Energy and Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 24

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "General Accounting Office Act of 1979".*

TITLE I—GENERAL ACCOUNTING  
OFFICE PROVISIONS

## UNVOUCHERED EXPENDITURES

Sec. 101. Section 117 of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law heretofore enacted permitting an expenditure to be accounted for solely on the approval, authorization, or certificate of the President of the United States or an official of an executive agency, the Comptroller General shall have access to such books, documents, papers, records, and other information relating to such expenditure as may be necessary to enable him to determine whether the expenditure was, in fact, actually made and whether such expenditure was authorized by law. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be superseded except by a provision of law enacted after the date of enactment of this paragraph and specifically repealing or modifying the provisions of this paragraph. In the case of an expenditure under section 102, 103, 105(d) (1), (3), or (5), or 106(b) (2) or (3), of title 3, United States Code, the provisions of sections 102, 103, 105(d), and 106(b) of such title shall govern the examination of such expenditures by the Comptroller General in lieu of the provisions of this subsection.

"(2) With respect to any expenditure accounted for solely on the approval, authorization, or certificate of the President of the United States or an official of a department or establishment and notwithstanding any previously enacted provision of law, no officer or employee of the General Accounting Office may release the findings of its audit of such expenditure or disclose any books, documents, papers, records, or other information concerning such expenditure to anyone not an officer or employee of the General Accounting Office, except to the President or the head of the agency concerned or, in the case of unresolved discrepancies, to a duly established committee or subcommittee of the Congress.

"(3) (A) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as affecting the authority contained in section 8(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended.

"(B) The President may exempt from the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection financial transactions which relate to sensitive foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence activities; such an exemption may be given for a class or category of financial transactions.

"(C) Information concerning financial transactions taken pursuant to section 8(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, and information concerning financial transactions exempted from the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be reviewable by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate."

## ENFORCEMENT OF ACCESS TO RECORDS

Sec. 102. Section 313 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 54), is amended by designating the existing paragraph as subsection (a) and by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(b) Subject to subsection (d), if any information, books, documents, papers, or records requested under subsection (a) or any other provision of law or agreement granting the Comptroller General a right of access from any department or establishment have not been made available to the General Accounting Office within a period of twenty calendar days after the request has been delivered to the office of the head of the department or establishment involved, the Comptroller General, through any attorney designated by him, may, after twenty calendar days notice to the Attorney General, apply to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for an order requiring the production of such material by the head of the department or establishment. The Attorney General is authorized to represent the defendant official in such proceedings. Any failure to obey an order of the court under this subsection shall be treated by the court as a contempt thereof.

"(c) (1) To assist in carrying out his functions, the Comptroller General, subject to subsection (d), may sign and issue subpoenas requiring the production of contractor and subcontractor records pertaining to negotiated contracts and records of other non-Federal persons or organizations to which he has a right of access by any law or agreement. Service of a subpoena issued under this subsection may be made by anyone authorized by the Comptroller General (A) by delivering a copy thereof to the person named therein, or (B) by mailing a copy thereof by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, addressed to such person at his residence or principal place of business. A verified return by the person so serving the subpoena setting forth the manner of service or, in the case of service by certified or registered mail, the return post office receipt signed by the person so served, shall be proof of service.

"(2) In case of failure to obey a subpoena issued under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General, through any attorney designated by him, may invoke the aid of any district court of the United States in requiring the production of the records involved. Any district court of the United States within whose jurisdiction the contractor, subcontractor, or other non-Federal person or organization is found or resides or in which the contractor, subcontractor, or other non-Federal person or organization transacts business, may, in case of refusal to obey a subpoena issued under this section, issue an order requiring compliance therewith; and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be treated by the court as a contempt thereof.

"(d) The Comptroller General may not—

"(1) apply under subsection (b) for an order requiring the production of materials; or

"(2) issue a subpoena under subsection (c) requiring the production of records;

if such materials or records relate to activities designated by the President as being foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence activities. This subsection does not affect the authority of the Comptroller General under any provision of law other than subsections (b) and (c)."

## AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT REPORTS

Sec. 103. Section 312 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) (1) No portion of any draft report prepared by the General Accounting Office shall be submitted to any agency for comment thereon for a period in excess of thirty days unless the Comptroller General determines, upon a showing by such agency, that a longer period is necessary and is likely to result in improvement in the accuracy of such report.

"(2) Failure of an agency to return comments by the conclusion of the comment period established under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not result in the delayed delivery of any such report.

"(3) Whenever an agency is requested to comment on a draft report, the Comptroller General shall—

"(A) in the case of any report initiated, pursuant to subsection (b) of this section or otherwise, at the request of either House of Congress or by any committee or member thereof, make such draft report available on request to such House, committee, or member; or

"(B) in the case of any other report, make such draft report available on request to the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate and to the Committee on Government Operations of the House.

"(4) The Comptroller General shall prepare and issue with the final version of any report of the General Accounting Office a statement of (A) any significant changes, from any prior drafts of such report, in the findings, conclusions, or recommendations which were based on an agency's comments on such a draft, and (B) the reasons for making such changes."

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL  
AND THE DEPUTY COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Sec. 104. (a) Section 302 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 42), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 302. (a) There shall be in the General Accounting Office a Comptroller General of the United States and a Deputy Comptroller General of the United States who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Deputy Comptroller General shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Comptroller General. During the absence or incapacity of the Comptroller General, or

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during a vacancy in that office, the Deputy Comptroller General shall act as Comptroller General.

"(9) Whenever, after the date of enactment of this subsection, a vacancy occurs in the Office of Comptroller General, there is established a commission to recommend individuals to the President for appointment to the Office of Comptroller General and whenever, after such date, a vacancy occurs in the Office of Deputy Comptroller General, there is established a commission to recommend individuals to the President for appointment to the Office of Deputy Comptroller General. Such commission shall in either case consist of—

"(1) the Speaker of the House of Representatives,

"(2) the President pro tempore of the Senate,

"(3) the majority and minority leaders of House of Representatives and the Senate,

"(4) the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives and of the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and

"(5) in the case of a vacancy in the office of Deputy Comptroller General, the Comptroller General of the United States.

Such commission shall submit to the President for consideration the names of not less than five persons for the office of Comptroller General. The President, within his discretion, may request that additional names be submitted."

(b) The first paragraph of section 303 of such Act (31 U.S.C. 43) is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Comptroller General shall hold office for fifteen years and the Deputy Comptroller General shall hold office from the date of his appointment until the date on which an individual is appointed to fill a vacancy in the Office of Comptroller General. The Deputy Comptroller General may continue to serve until his successor is appointed."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall not apply to persons occupying the positions of Comptroller General and Deputy Comptroller General on the date of enactment of this Act, but shall apply with respect to any vacancy in such positions occurring on or after such date, and shall apply to any person appointed to fill such a vacancy.

#### TITLE II—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE INSPECTORS GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

##### AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC LAW 94-505

Sec. 201. Section 203(b) of the Act of October 15, 1976 (42 U.S.C. 3523), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) In carrying out the responsibilities specified in subsection (a) (1), the Inspector General shall—

"(1) comply with standards established by the Comptroller General of the United States for audits of Federal establishments, organizations, programs, activities, and functions;

"(2) establish guidelines for determining when it shall be appropriate to use non-Federal auditors; and

"(3) take appropriate steps to assure that any work performed by non-Federal auditors complies with the standards established by the Comptroller General as described in paragraph (1)."

##### AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC LAW 95-91

Sec. 202. Section 208 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7138) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(h) In carrying out the responsibilities specified in subsection (b) (1), the Inspector General shall—

"(1) comply with standards established by the Comptroller General of the United States for audits of Federal establishments, organizations, programs, activities and functions;

"(2) establish guidelines for determining when it shall be appropriate to use non-Federal auditors; and

"(3) take appropriate steps to assure that any work performed by non-Federal auditors complies with the standards established by the Comptroller General as described in paragraph (1).

"(i) In carrying out the duties and responsibilities established under this section, the Inspector General shall give particular regard to the activities of the Comptroller General with a view toward avoiding duplication and insuring effective coordination and cooperation.

"(j) In carrying out the duties and responsibilities established under this section, the Inspector General shall report expeditiously to the Attorney General whenever the Inspector General has reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Brooks) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Horton) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Brooks).

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 24, with an amendment I propose, will strengthen the General Accounting Office's ability to discharge its functions as an investigative and auditing arm of the Congress. The GAO, headed by the Comptroller General, is the principal means by which the legislative branch conducts oversight of executive branch activities.

Despite its clear statutory authority, the GAO has encountered serious difficulty in reviewing the activities of executive branch agencies and other organizations in which it has the right of access by law or agreement. In many cases GAO has encountered outright refusals by agencies to allow GAO audits of their activities. In many other cases the agencies simply refused to cooperate with a GAO investigation. This has effectively delayed or made impossible GAO's responsiveness to the Congress.

In recent years, Congress has found it necessary to increase its direction and control of executive branch expenditures as a means of promoting a sound Federal budget and healthy economy. This cannot be done effectively without increased oversight by the Congress with the assistance of GAO. It is therefore essential that GAO, in carrying out these respon-

sibilities, be given the proper support and direction to insure its continued effectiveness to the Congress.

The provisions of H.R. 24 are designed to achieve this objective. First, it provides GAO with authority to audit most unvouchered expenditures. Second, it strengthens GAO's existing authority to enforce its statutory right of access to records of Federal agencies and non-Federal entities. Third, it makes changes in GAO's report issuance procedure to improve the timeliness and accuracy of such reports. Fourth, H.R. 24 provides a formal mechanism for congressional input in the appointment of future Comptrollers General and their deputies. Finally, H.R. 24 amends the auditing authority of the Inspectors General of the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Energy to conform to the auditing authority provided in the Inspector General Act of 1978.

Subsequent to the committee's reporting this bill, the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Congressman Ed BOLAND, advised me of his concerns over the provision of the bill which authorizes the Comptroller General to seek judicial enforcement of its access rights to agency records. He believes this provision might increase the risk of disclosure of intelligence secrets.

While I believe that GAO should continue to conduct audits of intelligence activities the Government Operations Committee certainly wants to act with caution to avoid jeopardizing the viability of intelligence programs. I have therefore proposed an amendment to exclude activities designated by the President as being foreign intelligence or counterintelligence from the judicial enforcement provision of the bill. Mr. BOLAND has assured me that this language fully meets his concerns.

I include in the RECORD at this point a letter, dated October 26, 1979, from the Honorable Ed BOLAND to me:

##### PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE

##### ON INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, D.C., October 26, 1979.

Hon. JACK BROOKS,  
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JACK: I want to express my appreciation for your agreement to propose the amendment to H.R. 24 appended to my letter to you of July 30. I believe that the language I proposed carves out a narrow exception to the remedial powers which the bill would give the Comptroller General. Further, as I have indicated to you, the amendment does not seek, nor should it be construed, to limit in any way the authority which the Comptroller General has under law to obtain information or materials from federal officials. If I am unable to be present at the time at which H.R. 24 is considered by the House, I would urge you to make this letter part of the record of the consideration of the bill.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD P. BOLAND,  
Chairman.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 24 will enhance Congress oversight responsibilities by insuring that the GAO has the ability to conduct thorough and effective investigations of executive branch activities.

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I urge the House to support this bill. Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 24, the General Accounting Office Act of 1979, is similar to a bill passed by the House in the last Congress but not acted upon by the Senate. It makes several important changes in GAO's statutory authority.

The bill provides GAO with the authority it needs to audit certain unvouchered expenditures and with the increased strength it must have to enforce its statutory right to access to records of Federal departments and of non-Federal organizations, such as contractors who receive Federal assistance. H.R. 24 also makes changes in GAO's report issuance procedure which will improve the timeliness and accuracy of draft reports issued by GAO. Finally, the bill establishes a formal mechanism for consultation by the President and congressional officials in the appointment of future Comptrollers General.

The major issue raised during the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee's hearings concerned the possible release of confidential or sensitive law enforcement or intelligence investigation information. I want to emphasize that under this bill the President may exempt the Central Intelligence Agency's financial transactions which relate to sensitive foreign counterintelligence activities. In addition, GAO may not apply for an order or issue a subpoena requiring the production of information relating to activities designated by the President as being foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities. This provision in the bill satisfies the security concerns of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and of the intelligence community as to expenditures which go to the heart of our most sensitive intelligence efforts.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will greatly improve the effectiveness of the GAO and increase the ability of the Congress to carry out its oversight responsibilities. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 24.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Brooks) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 24, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include therein extraneous matter on the bill just passed, H.R. 24.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## CONGRESSIONAL AWARD ACT

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2198), to establish a congressional award program for the purpose of recognizing excellence and leadership among young people, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

## SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Congressional Award Act".

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD BOARD

Sec. 2. There is established a board to be known as the Congressional Award Board (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Board"), which shall be responsible for administering the Congressional Award Program described under section 3 of this Act. The Board shall not be an agency or instrumentality of the United States, and the United States is not liable for any obligation or liability incurred by the Board.

## CONGRESSIONAL AWARD PROGRAM

Sec. 3. (a) The Board shall establish and administer a program to be known as the Congressional Award Program, which shall be designed to promote initiative, achievement, and excellence among youths in the areas of public service, personal development, and physical and expedition fitness. Under the program gold, silver, and bronze medals shall be awarded to young people within the United States, aged fourteen through twenty-three (subject to such exceptions as the Board may prescribe), who have satisfied the standards of achievement established by the Board under subsection (b) of this section. The medals shall be of such design and materials as the Board may determine.

(b) In carrying out the Congressional Award Program, the Board shall—

(1) establish the standards of achievement required for young people to qualify as recipients of the medals and establish such procedures as may be required to verify that individuals satisfy such qualifications;

(2) designate the recipients of the medals in accordance with the standards established under paragraph (1) of this subsection;

(3) delineate such roles as the Board considers to be appropriate for the Director and Regional Directors in administering the Congressional Award, and set forth in the bylaws of the Board the duties, salaries, and benefits of the Director and Regional Directors;

(4) raise funds for the operation of the program; and

(5) take such other actions as may be appropriate for the administration of the Congressional Award Program.

(c) The Board shall arrange for the presentation of the awards to the recipients and shall provide for participation by Members of Congress in such presentation, when appropriate. To the extent possible, recipients shall be provided with opportunities to exchange information and views with Members of Congress during the presentation of the awards.

(d) The Board may award scholarships in such amounts as the Board determines to be appropriate to any recipient of the Congressional Award Gold Medal.

(e) The Board shall prepare and submit an annual report to the Congress before March 1 of each year summarizing the activities of the Congressional Award program during the previous year and making appropriate recommendations. Any minority views and recommendations of members of

the Board shall be included in such reports. The annual report shall contain the following items:

(1) Specific information regarding the methods used to raise funds for the Congressional Award Program and a list of the sources of all money raised by the Board.

(2) Detailed information regarding the expenditures made by the Board, including the percentage of funds which are used for administrative expenses.

(3) A description of the programs formulated by the Director under section 5(b)(1), including an explanation of the operation of such programs and a list of their sponsors.

(4) A detailed list of the administrative expenditures made by the Board, including the amounts expended for salaries, travel expenses, and reimbursed expenses.

(5) A list of individuals given awards under the program, and their place of residence.

(6) Such other information as the Board may consider significant.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

Sec. 4. (a) (1) The Board shall consist of seventeen members, as follows:

(A) Four members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate.

(B) Four members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(C) Four members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) Four members appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(E) The Director of the Board, who shall serve as a nonvoting member.

(2) In making appointments to the Board, the Congressional leadership shall consider recommendations submitted by any interested party, including any member of the Board or the Committee for the Establishment and Promotion of the Congressional Award.

(3) Individuals appointed to the Board shall have an interest in one or more of the fields of concern of the Congressional Award Program.

(b) Appointed members of the Board shall serve for terms of six years, except that of the members first appointed—

(1) five shall serve for terms of two years;

(2) five shall serve for terms of four years; and

(3) six shall serve for terms of six years; as determined by lot when all such members have been appointed.

(c) (1) Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(2) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(3) Any appointed member of the Board may continue to serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.

(4) Vacancies in the membership of the Board shall not affect its power to function if there remain sufficient members to constitute a quorum under subsection (d) of this section.

(d) A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

(e) Members of the Board shall serve without pay but may be compensated for reasonable travel expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the Board.

(f) The Board shall meet annually at the call of the Chairman and at such other times as the Chairman may determine to be appropriate. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board whenever one-third of the members of the Board submit written requests for such a meeting.

(g) The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Board shall be elected from among the

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members of the Board by a majority vote of the Board for such terms as the Board determines. The Vice Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairman in his absence.

(h) (1) The Board may appoint such committees, and assign to the committees such functions, as may be appropriate to assist the Board in carrying out its duties under this Act. Members of such committees may include the members of the Board or such other qualified individuals as the Board may select.

(2) Any employee or officer of the Federal Government may serve as a member of a committee created by the Board, but may not receive compensation for services performed for such a committee.

(i) The Board shall establish such bylaws and other regulations as may be appropriate to enable the Board to carry out its functions under this Act.

## NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Sec. 5. (a) In the administration of the Congressional Award Program, the Board shall be assisted by a Director, who shall be the principal executive of the program and who shall supervise the affairs of the Board. The Director shall be appointed by a majority vote of the Board, and shall serve for such term as the Board may determine. The Director may be removed by a majority vote of the Board.

(b) The Director shall, in consultation with the Board—

(1) formulate programs to carry out the policies of the Congressional Award Program;

(2) establish such divisions within the Congressional Award Program as may be appropriate; and

(3) employ and provide for the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the Congressional Award Program, subject to such policies as the Board shall prescribe under its bylaws.

## REGIONAL AWARD DIRECTORS

Sec. 6. Regional award directors may be appointed by the Board, upon recommendation of the Director, for any State or other appropriate geographic area of the United States. The Director shall make such recommendations with respect to a State or geographic area only after soliciting recommendations regarding such appointments from public and private youth organizations within such State or geographic area.

## POWERS AND RESTRICTIONS

Sec. 7. (a) Subject to such limitations as may be provided for under this section, the Board may take such actions and make such expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the Congressional Award Program, except that—

(1) the Board shall carry out its functions and make expenditures with only such resources as are available to the Board from sources other than the Federal Government; and

(2) The Board shall not take any actions which would disqualify the Board from treatment (for tax purposes) as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(b) The Board may enter into and perform such contracts as may be appropriate to carry out its business, but the Board may not enter into any contract which would obligate the Board to expend an amount greater than the amount available to the Board for the purpose of such contract during the fiscal year in which the expenditure is made.

(c) The Board may seek and accept, from sources other than the Federal Government, funds and other resources to carry out its activities. The Board may not accept any funds or other resources which are—

(1) donated with a restriction on their use unless such restriction merely provides that

such funds or other resources be used in furtherance of the Congressional Award Program; or

(2) donated subject to the condition that the identity of the donor of the funds or resources shall remain anonymous.

(d) The Board may accept and utilize the services of voluntary, uncompensated personnel.

(e) The Board may lease (or otherwise hold), acquire, or dispose of real or personal property necessary for, or relating to, the duties of the Board.

(f) The Board shall have no power—

(1) to issue bonds, notes, debentures, or other similar obligations creating long-term indebtedness;

(2) to issue any share of stock or to declare or pay any dividends; or

(3) to provide for any part of the income or assets of the Board to inure to the benefit of any director, officer, or employee of the Board except as reasonable compensation for services or reimbursement for expenses.

(g) (1) The Board shall provide for the establishment of a private nonprofit corporation for the sole purpose of assisting the Board to carry out the Congressional Award Program, and shall delegate to the corporation such duties as it considers appropriate.

(2) The articles of incorporation of the corporation established under this subsection shall provide that—

(A) the members of the Board of Directors of the corporation shall be the members of the Board, and the Director of the corporation shall be the Director of the Board; and

(B) the extent of the authority of the corporation shall be the same as that of the Board.

(3) No director, officer, or employee of any corporation established under this subsection may receive compensation, travel expenses, or benefits from both the corporation and the Board.

## AUDITS

Sec. 8. The financial records of the Board and of any corporation established under section 7(g) may be audited by the Comptroller General of the United States (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Comptroller General") at such times as the Comptroller General may determine to be appropriate. The Comptroller General, or any duly authorized representative of the Comptroller General, shall have access for the purpose of audit to any books, documents, papers, and records of the Board or such corporation (or any agent of the Board or such corporation) which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, may be pertinent to the Congressional Award Program.

## TERMINATION OF BOARD

Sec. 9. The Board shall terminate six years after the date of the enactment of this Act. Upon termination of the Board, the Board shall take such actions as may be required to provide for the dissolution of any corporation established by the Board under section 7(g). The Board shall set forth, in its bylaws, the procedures for dissolution to be followed by the Board.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SIMON) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BUCHANAN) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SIMON).

[Mr. SIMON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BUCHANAN).

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this legislation.

The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. KRAMER) is the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Select Education, chaired by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SIMON). He has strongly supported this legislation, together with all of the members, I believe, of our committee, on both sides of the aisle.

I think this is good legislation, and I urge its adoption by the Members.

I reserve the balance of my time.

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House is taking up the Congressional Award Act today and urge its passage. I am one of the cosponsors of the bill and believe it to be an excellent way of recognizing outstanding young people in America.

The program to be established by this act will recognize excellence and leadership among young people ages 14 to 23 by awarding medals to those who complete successfully requirements in the areas of public service, an approved personal interest, or physical and expedition fitness.

Those between 14 and 16 would be eligible for a bronze medal; those between 16 and 19 a silver medal; and young people from 19 to 23 a gold medal. Rather than competing with other participants, young persons would be granted awards on the basis of individual performance, and handicapped people would not be deterred from participating in the program.

A board consisting of members appointed by the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and House as well as a nonvoting director would administer the program which would not entail any Federal funds.

Again, I believe this to be a worthy method of encouraging and awarding achievement among the young people of our country and urge the House to adopt the bill.

● Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, consideration today of the Congressional Award highlights a process that has given me great satisfaction to initiate and be a part of.

Now, more than ever, our country needs the active commitment of its young citizens to look for new solutions and help resolve difficult problems facing the Nation. The young people of America embody the future of this country, yet today we are all too often confronted with the specter of lost youths. Lack of goals and motivation, and voter apathy among the young is symptomatic of a malaise—a lack of confidence in themselves and those around them. Through the passage of this legislation, we in Congress have a unique opportunity to encourage participation and leadership among young people on a broad scale. And, we will be in a position to listen and respond to their concerns.

The Congressional Award is designed to recognize and encourage achievements of young people, aged 14 to 23, in the